same variable, then dy, dz, dw, . . are expressions *proportional* to the derived functions of y, z, w, . . whatever may be the variable of which they are common functions. Hence $\frac{dy}{dz} = \frac{Dy}{Dz}$; and if y be a function of x, or $= \varphi(x)$, then $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{D\varphi(x)}{Dx} = D\varphi(x)$ and $\therefore$ $dy = dx \,.\, D\varphi(x)$.

Moreover, since the derived functions are in the limiting ratio of the increments, so also are the fluxions. From this consideration we can in the applications of analysis, *practically* determine the ratio of the fluxions, when the derived functions are unknown.

ERRATA.

Page 72, line 20, for *parts*, read *part*.
—— 73, line 3, for *between*, read *below*.
—— 98, line 4 from bottom, dele the comma after A.
—— 101, line 6 from bottom, dele BH.
—— 102, line 4, for *axes*, read *axis*.
—— 164, line 11, dele the comma between m and n.
—— 174, line 7, for *consisted of*, read *consisted in*.
—— ——, line last, for m, n, read m, m.
—— 191, line 13, for $\varphi\overset{-1}{\varphi}x$, read $\overset{-1}{\varphi}\varphi x$.
—— 213, line 14, for $\psi^{p}\,\psi(x, y)$, read $\varphi^{p}\,\psi(x, y)$.
—— 214, line 10, dele "*in an infinite number of ways*".
—— 224, line 22, for $f(a)$, read $f(x)$.
—— 226, line 24, for $= x$, read $= z$.
—— 232, line 16, *in the denominator*, for $1 -$, read $1 +$.
—— ——, line 18, *ditto*, *ditto*, for $1 -$, *read* $1 \pm$.
—— 251, line 9, for $\dfrac{d\psi\, x, \frac{1}{y})}{dx}$ read $\dfrac{d\psi\,(x, \frac{1}{y})}{dx}$
—— ——, line 11, for d *in both numerator*, read d^2.
—— —— line 13, for $\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$ read $x\,\varphi\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$.